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NO. 1.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

on this subject.

tee have used every effort in their power valorem, and ending at thirty per cent. pertations produce. the manufacturer of wool. The real im- these low priced wools could be effectual present time, about fifty per cent. in fa- regulated, the intermediate spaces would ed, which renders it a subject at all worportance of these subjects to those sections ly reached, without imposing an exorbi- vor of the latter country. whole country, in relation, on the one side to impose a specific duty of seven cents kinds of cloth. to the necessity of further protection to per pound upon all foreign wool, without 5th. That, if the cost of the wool and minimum principle does not operate ex- section of the country, are subjects of imrious effects which such a measure would some time, the ad valorem duty, with a dying, were the same in both countries, mittee have not gone to the extent pro- domestic spirits, distilled from grain, canhave upon the purchasers of woollen fa proposition to increase it from thirty per the process of manufacturing the wool in- posed by many of the memorials, in the not be unimportant. For it is a fact, too brics, have all conspired to induce this ex- cent., the present duty, to forty per cent., to cloth, fitted for the market, can be regulation of these duties, but they have weell and two generall, known to require ertion on the part of the committee - and to make it progressive, at an increase performed as cheap in this country as it gone to the extent to which, from the evi- a repetition by the committee, that this They have therefore made the examina- offive per cent per anoun, to 50 per ct., can in England. tions of the witnesses, upon these subjects, and applicable to all kinds of wool; these | 6th. That the present duty upon wool- prosperity of our woollen manufactures now last past, afforded atmost the only some instances, they may appear tedious- operate, proportionably, more heavily tection, and that no reasonable duty can Hemp and flax, and some of the man- rior of the country, These grains are of . ly so Indeed, many of the questions put upon the coarse than upon the fine wools be effectual, unless it be a specific square ufactures from them, have next claimed so bulky and so heavy a nature, comparto the witnesses will afford abundant evi- but the committee suffer little apprehen yard, instead of an advaloren duty. dence that the committee had not suffi- son from this fact, because they consider | With a general reference to these po evidence which they have collected up- they will not bear transportation beyond cient practical knowledge of on the sub- it satisfactorily proved that the capacity sitions, so far as they could be made ap- on these subjects, though by no means a very limited distance, even when water je to before them to make of this country to produce wool is only to plicable to the subject, and with a pro- voluminous, in their opinion, satisfacto- communication is afforded; and where a series of interrogations, the answers to be limited by the demand for the article; per regard to the whole body of the tes- rily proves, that large sections of the this means of transportation is no enjoywhich would place the testimony taken that the manufacturers they have exam- timony taken, the committee have pro- country are capable of producing either ed, their ability to reach a market is resin the clearest light. And when the mem- ined are using much the largest share of ceeded to detail their propositions for the kind of the raw material above mention- tricted with extremely narrow limits bers of the house shall have examined the finer wools; that the coarse wools of alteration and increase of the duties upon ed, to any extent. So far as the com- But did not even this insuperable difficulthe evidence relating to the manufacturer this country are little sought, because for- woollen goods. The law of 1824, with mittee have been able to learn, the State ty exists, it is equally certain that our of modilen goods, the committee cannot eign wools of a coarser quality, and and certain exceptions, enumerated in the act, of Kentucky seems to have peid the large market towns do not, and have not doubt they will be entirely convinced that sweing the same uses, are procured at imposed a duty of twenty five per centum most attention to the culture of hemp, and afforded even a tolerable market for these none but a person intimately acquainted lower prices; and that, in the assortment ad valorem upon foreign woollen goods, at this time, to possess the most exten- grains in kind, for some years last past, with the various operations, could have of the wools of the country, for the purpo- imported into this country, the actual val- sive manufactories of the article of any nor do the committee see that there is any drawn but a series of questions upon this ses of manufacture, a large share will fail ue of which, at the place whence import. State in the Union; while the states of prospect they will do while our foreign subject, susceptible of clear and intelligi- within the low ranges, and will fairly sup- ed, should not exceed thirty-three and one Pennsylvania and New Jersey seem, as relations remain as they now are. But ble answers. The time of the commit ply the place of the coarse imported third cents per square yard; and a duty, yet, to take the lead in the growing and convert these grains into spirits, and a tee did not authorize even an attempt to wools. And the committee will not dis- after the 30th day of June. 1825, of thir manufacture of flax. Yet, there cannot partial market is afforded, not profitable, do this, and, therefore, the examinations, guise the fact, that it has been their in- ty three and one third cents per centum be a doubt, but that the soil of either of it is true, to the enterprise of the farmer, and particularly of some of the witness tention, in the bill they should report, to ad valorem upon those costing more than these states, as well as of many, and, per but better than an entire loss. es first examined, will appear, as they extend every protection, which the na- thirty three and one third cents per square haps, most of the other states, is well awere really taken-the one answer, in ture of the case would admit, to the grow- vard. The exceptions from the duty of dapted to the growth of either hemp or vidence to support these positions, to the many, if not in most instances, suggesting er of American wool. If they have not thirty three and a third per cent were flax, and that they only need the con- testimony of the witnesses who have been the subsequent question. It will also be done this, they have erred in judgment, blankets and worsted stuff goods, upon sumption in duck, cordage, &c of our ex- examined upon this subject. A perfect found, upon an examination of the testi- and have not accomplished their own in- which a duty of twenty-five per centum tensive commerce, and of our growing na | remedy to the farmer for these evils, they mony, that the minufacture of wooliens is rentions. If the duties they have propos and from the vy, to give to these branches of agricul- do not believe to be within the reach of hardly susceptible of being reduced with- ed upon unmanufactured wool are too goods paying a duty of twenty-five per ture, an encouragement which would soon Congress. But partial relief would seem in the limits of exact mathematical calcu- high, and shall thus prove injurious to the centum ad valorem as costing less than make the raw materials, articles, not of to be very plainly presented. Our tables lation, so as to enable the committee to manufacturer, and not beneficial to the thirty three and one third cents per square import, but of export, and would supply of imports, for the last six years, show a arrive, with this kind of certainty, at the tarmer, then they have mistaken the pro | yard, were excepted flannels and baizes, the wants of our own country with as | very regular annual importation of foramount of duty which will fornish full portions which the relative cost of the which were to pay a duty of thirty three cheap and as valuable a fabric as is now eign spirits from grain and other materiprotection, and, at the same time, will not wool and the fabric will warrant, and and a third per cent. go beyond that point. Certain positions, have thus been led into unintentional er- The committee have proposed to change Indeed, if there are any articles, the gallons, a very small share of which is however, they believe to be proved by ror, the evidence they have taken, which fornish great assistance in approaching to required by the manufacturers of wool- same exceptions which are made in the seem to claim the fostering care of Gov- extent, limits the demand for the domescorrect conclusions.

domestic growth, the committee consider The law of 1824, imposing additional du- others they have proposed a small in- independence, hemp and flax would seem of this country would have been a very it to be fully proved that the present prices, ties upon imports, was, at the time of its crease of duty upon. These are unacceptable exchange for foreign spirits sales very dull; and that these effects are framed, and by those who supported it, valorem, and they propose to increase into probable use, not only the fertile they do not believe that that objection can, produced by the combined influence of sufficient, both in its provisions, and in this duty to 35 per cent. the large importations of foreign wool, the amount of its duties, to afford a fair This they have done, because they of the husbandman, and the manufacture advance in skill & experience in the art of and the excessive importations of for protection to this important national in think the testimony warrants them in the ling of which into the fabrics of most ex- distilling, whiskey of this country has beeign woollen goods. Contrary to the o- terest. But experience has shown that belief, that, if the manufacture of blan- tensive utility, would seem to be so sim- come a very palitable and a very fashpinions of some of the witnesses, the com this belief was fallacious, and that the op- kets is encouraged in this country, they ple and easy, as not to require the aid of ionable, as it no doubt is the least injurimittee are strongly convinced that the eration of this law has disappointed both can be made here as cheap, in reference foreign skill in its accomplishment. And, our liquor. The Committee therefore provision of the present law, permitting those who passed it, and those who sought to the quality of the blanker, as they are to our commerce in peace, and to our Na cannot suppose that the comforts, or even the introduction of foreign wool, costing its passage. not exceeding ten cents per pound in the Former laws had olso passed, with the ture, a consumption may be found for of all classes of society, materials and fa- restricted or materially affected by such foreign market, at the almost nominal do same intentions, and had failed to realize large quantities of our native wool. The brics of more prime necessity cannot be an increase of duty upon foreign spirits as ty of 15 per cent, ad valurem, does admit the expectations of those who acted un- committee also consider blankets an arti named.

during the last fall selling in, the Bost m and detailed as a greater allowance of 1st. Upon all manufactures of wool, or compared with the foreign, arises, not is made there is strong reason to conclude market, at from six cents to fourteen cts. time, and a wider range of examination, of which wool shall be a component part, from any inferiority of either of the mate- that the number of gallons must be someper pound. The foreign invoices of all most have made it, the committee do the actual value of which, at the place rials as grown in this country, but from what greater than the whole number of these wools were at a price not exceed believe that certain positions may be as- whence imported, shall not exceed fifty not pulling or harvesting the crops at the gallons of foreign spirits imported. The

upon "iron in bars, not manufactured, in that they are supplying the demand and these subjects have been passed. per pound; upon "iron in bars, manufac- supply; and that the foreign article is committee believe themselves warranted upon every square yard. tored in whole or in party by rolling," of sought, because, by means of the very in deducing, from the evidence they have 4th. Upon all manufactures of wool, or equal to \$36 per ton upon flax The pounds, beyond the present rates of duty; are also strong reasons for believing that, ness of them. have been discovered to exist by defects per pound, when, if the same wools were sions, and attended with loss more severe duty of, 40 per cent. ad valorem. in the wording of the law, and some ad- cleansed, as the foreign wools usually are upon the finer qualities. ditions of duty upon particular descrip for the market, they, would necessarily 2d. That these depressions are owing, &c. the actual value of which, at the pied the attention of the committee, in the tions of iron, and upon particular manu invoice at a much higher price; and that, in a very great degree, to the excessive place whence imported, shall exceed \$4 draft of the bill they submit to the House, factures from it, complete the provisions in this way, the spirit of the law of 1824 and irregular importations of foreign per square yard, shall be charged with, is that of a further protection to the do-

The opinion is strongly corroborated formation upon which to legislate They try.

the importance of the article, as one of and the very rapid increase in the impor- jects of which they speak, and given un- per square yard. both national and individual necessity, the lations of these low qualities of wool, since der the solemn sanction of an oath, will 3d. Upon all manufactures of wool, or upon the manufactured materials, and upchanges in the present rates of duty are the passage of the tariff bill of 1824, fur have greater weight than the ordinary of which wooll shall be a component part, on sail duck. The increase proposed upcomparitively very light An increase nishes the strongest reason to conclude information upon which former laws upon the actual value of which, at the place on raw hemp, is \$10 per ton, and that

is, to a very considerable extent, evaded. woollen goods into our markets; thus caus- and pay a duty of, 45 per cent, ad valo- mestic spirits distilled from grain in the The next subject in order, is that of This law of 1824 imposed upon wool, cos- ing a fluctuation in, and an encertainty of rem. wool and woollens. To these subjects the ting in the foreign market a price excee- price for those goods, more injurious to It will thus be seen, that the proposi feel bound to inform the House, that it is greater part of the testimony of the wit- ding ten cents per pound, a progressive the American manufacturer than even tions made by the committee, if adopted, not with any view to benefit the manunesses has been directed, and the Commit-duty, commencing at twenty per cent. ad the depression of price which these im- will give a considerable increase upon facturer of this description of ardent spir-

of the country where wool is grown, and fant duty upon the higher and finer qual- 4th That the cost of the raw wool in merican manufacturer; and this, it is be- connected with the protection of the inin which the manufactories are located lines, was first to be determined. And the this country is about one-half of the cost heved, would not only furnish him a mar- dustry and substantial interests of the the feeling which has for some time agr | bill. berewith reported, will show that of the fabric, when prepared for the great body of his cloths, but country. But, if the most extensive fartated the public mind throughout the the conclusion of the committee has been ket, as a general rule applying to most would enable him to compete with the ming interests of these United States, the

as minute as possible, and perhaps, in alterations, if adopted by Congress, will len goods does not furnish the desired pro- require.

In relation to the additional protection to specific square yard duties, making the 'ing labor, which more than others, would in this country, and, consequently to that lens, the committee have found them- act of 1824. Some of these exceptions enment, not as a matter of policy mere- tic spirits. The Committee are aware. In relation to unmanufactured wool of selve most in need of specific information, the committee have left unaltered, and ly, but as a matter both of interest and that the time has been when the whiskey in our markets, are unusually low, and the passage, no doubt, believed, by those who kets now pays a duty of 25 per cent. ad materials, the growing of which brings to the higher classes of consumers. But

now imported, and that, in this manufact vy in war, as well as to the common uses the inxuries of our citizens, will be much

valorem. At least two of these speci- mining the defects in the existing laws, 2d. Upon all manufactures of wool, or solicit particular attention to this part of Extracts from a report of the Committee on mens of wool, the committee believe, and in applying the proper remedies to of which wool shall be a component part, the evidence they have taken, and hope when properly cleansed, would clearly ap- those defects; and they cannot but hope the actual value of which, at the place it may attract the particular notice of the The first subject which will be found pear to be equal in quality to the com- that this information, coming from per- whence imported shall exceed 50 cents farmers of the country generally. The in the bill, is that of iron, and considering mon native wool of the United States; sons intimately acquainted with the sub- per square yard, and shall not exceed \$1 principal additions which the committee

whole, or in part, by rolling," of from answering the uses which the coarse wools The following positions, as relating to per square yard, and shall not exceed \$2 made progressive, until the duty shall be ninety cents upon 112 pounds, to one ct. of our county would, in most cases, well the manufacture of woollen goods, the 50 per square yard, a specific duty of \$1 860 per ton upon each; it now being \$25

T dollars per ton of 2240 pounds; and low duty it now pays, it can be obtained taken, and they depend upon the evidence of which wool shall be a component part, proposition is to change the duty upon upon "pig iron," of 12 1-2 cents per 112 at a less price than the domestic There and opinions of the witnesses for the sound- the actual value of which at the place sail duck, from an ad valorem duty of 15 whence imported shall exceed \$250 per per cent, to a specific duty of 9 cents per are the most material changes upon this by importing several qualities of foreign 1st. That the manufacture of woollen square yard, shall be deemed to have cost square yard, and to regulate the drawarticle. Some amendments in the exist. woods in the grease and dirt they are in goods in this time, a \$4 per square yard, and, at such value back upon the article. ing law, when evasions of the present duty voiced at a price not exceeding ten cents business laboring under severe depres- tion, shall be charged with, and pay a

obtained from foreign hands.

all these ad valorem duties upon cloths, produce of agricultural and manufactur- re-exported, and the residue is consumed lands of the country, but the active labor at this time be alleged. Such has been the

wool, paying this duty, and invoiced at der them The knowledge of these facts cle so essentially necessary for the soldier The committee cannot here refrain But as inseparably connected with the and below this price, which, in quality it was which induced the committee to as to become an object of national policy, from directing the attention of the House subject of foreign spirits, is that of spirits and use, materially conflicts with the propose a mode, heretofore untried in and a necessary for which we ought not to the testimony of a very intelligent man- distilled in our own country, from foreign common native wool of this country. this government, of obtaining precise in to be dependent upon any foreign country which will be found to materials. Although the committee have compose a part of the evidence herewith no means of ascertaining the quantity of by the presentation, by one of the witness have been indulged by the house in ma- The propositions of the committee as reported. From the facts stated by him, this kind of spirits, at present distilled in as, to the committee, of five different spe- king the experiment, and although the in- to the alteration and increase of duties up- it would seem that the alleged inferiority the United States, yet, from the large imcimens of foreign wool, imported into, and formation collected may not be as precise on woollens, generally, are as follows: of the Ameracian hemp and flax, when portations of the material from which it ing ten cents per pound, and romed from the testimony, as fully pro- cents per square yard, a specific duty of proper time, and from giving them a dew, importation of molasses into this country, y paid but a duty of fifteen per cent, ad ved, which will afford much aid in deter- sixteen cents upon every square yard. 'instead of a water-rot. The committee for the last six years, has ranged from 11,

bave proposed upon these articles, are whence imported, shall exceed I dollar upon raw flax, is \$9 per ton; and both are upon hemp, and 15 per cent. or about

The next subject in order, though not

second in importance to the agricultural 5th. Upon all manufactures of wool. interests of the country, which has occu-United States. And here the Committee the present rates of duty, in any event, its, that they have at all entertained the to obtain precise information as to the facts ad valorem. This duty reached its max- 3d. That the difference between the and may give a very large increase, if the subject. It is the interest, and solely the as they do actually exist in relation to the mum on the 1st day of June, 1826. The prices of wool, of the same quality, in importations should not be regulated by interest, of the farmer who grows the interests both of the wool grower and question, then, as to the manner in which this country and in England, is, at the the rates of the duty. Should they be so grain from which these spirits are distillbe left entirely to be supplied by the A- thy of the consideration of Congress, as foreigner, even at the prices at which the grain growing interests of almost every them, and on the other side, to the inju- regard to its quality, and to retain, at the the cost of the foreign materials used for tensively to increase the duty. The com- portance, then surely, the protection of dence taken by them, they believe the manufacture has, for a number of years market for the coarse grains in the intethe consideration of the committee. The ed with their present market values, that

> The Committee refer the House, for eals, varying from 5,000,000 to 6,000.000 will reduce the quantity imported.

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